1 ☐ **Evangelicalism and Secularism in America**

2 ☐ **Evangelicalism**
- Around 1950, a moderate wing of fundamentalism emerged and became known as evangelicalism.
- Evangelicals shared fundamentalists' concerns for morality and the authority of the Bible, but tended not to be as strict and militant as fundamentalists.
- Evangelicals did not emphasize separation from modernist institutions.

3 ☐
- The split between fundamentalists and evangelicals deepened when Billy Graham accepted the support of modernist-leaning churches for one of his evangelistic crusades in 1957.

4 ☐ **At the same time, American society continued to become more secular.**
- Influenced by modernism, an increasing number of Americans made a distinction between religious and non-religious (secular) areas of life.
- They considered religion and morality a matter of one's personal beliefs and experiences.

5 ☐
- Public applications of religion and morality, especially by government, was seen as a violation of individual freedom.
- Most large Protestant denominations (Methodist, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Presbyterian, etc.), known as "mainline churches" and influenced by modernism, did little to combat the rise of secularism, and even aided it.

6 ☐ **The Religious Right**
- Alarmed by the rise of secularism, evangelicals, along with many fundamentalists, Catholics, Jews, and other conservative religious groups, began to actively promote traditional moral values in the 1970s, especially through politics.
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